

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1823.

[NO. 170.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:
Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1823. Constantine L. Banner, vs. Robert L. Winston. Original attachment levied on thirty-five acres of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Robert L. Winston, is an inhabitant of another government, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said Robert L. Winston, to be and appear, at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, or otherwise judgment will be rendered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

MATTHEW L. MOORE, C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 670

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner. Original attachment levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, C. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3m71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1823. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan; Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, C. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3m71

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823. William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, Daniel Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherby and his wife Margaret. Original bill for the conveyance of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the cause heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. J. C. E.
Paid \$4. 3m76

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1823: Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver. Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

HY. GILES, C. S. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3m70

Taken up and Committed

TO the jail of Rowan county, on the 19th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is George; says his master's name is James Dockins, living in Newbury District, S. C.; says he was bought in Middlesex, Virginia, two years since, by John Duckins, negro trader; says he was hired by his master, James Dockins, to Mr. Johnson, of Fairfield District, S. C. from whom he ran away. The owner is desired to prove property, and take the negro away, or he will be disposed of according to act of Assembly.

SAMUEL JONES, S. J.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1823. 471

Military Executions,

FOR sergeants of militia, of an approved form, are kept for sale at the Carolinian Office.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Statesville, Aug. 1823.

WASHINGTON BYERS, Esq. having been appointed Aid to the Brigadier General of the 7th brigade of North-Carolina Militia, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Andrew N. Allison, Esq. having been appointed Brigade Inspector of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Major, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Phil White, Esq. having been appointed Brigadier General of the 7th brigade, with the rank of Captain, will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

GEO. LEE DAVIDSON,
Brigadier General 7th Brigade
North-Carolina Militia.

The Colonel commanding the First Rowan Regiment, will cause the troops under his command to be paraded for review and inspection, on some suitable field at or near Salisbury, by 12 o'clock, M. on the 2d day of October next.

By act of Assembly, all the militia in Rowan county north of the Yadkin river, are attached to the First Regiment; the Colonel will therefore cause Capt. Willis's company of militia to be organized with his regiment on the day of Review.

None but the 1st Rowan Regiment in the 7th brigade, will be reviewed this season; but the General expects returns from all the regiments, on or before the 25th of October next.

By order of the Brigadier General.
WASHINGTON BYERS,
Aid-de-Camp.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold," the Governor is authorized and required to cause the said Lands to be offered for sale. Now, therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale of the above-mentioned Lands, agreeable to the said act, shall commence at Waynesville in the county of Haywood, on Monday the 22d of September next, under the superintendence of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the sale to any other more convenient place, if such adjournment should be considered advisable. One eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth part at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the expiration of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years. The sale to continue one week, and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1823.

GABRIEL HOLMES.
By the Governor,
L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y. 471

Christian Almanac, for 1824.

At the annual meeting of the Christian Religious Tract Society on Monday last, it was resolved, that the 2d number of the Christian Almanac, for the Carolinas and Georgia, viz. for the year 1824, be published under the direction of that institution. A committee was accordingly appointed to prepare and digest materials, and another to superintend the publication, and direct the distribution. A few imperfections and errors having appeared in the number of the Almanac for the last year, in consequence of the haste with which it was compiled (the design having been agreed on at an advanced season of the year), the society have determined to prevent the occurrence of a similar inconvenience by having the printing executed in this city, and the work commenced with the least possible delay.

As it is exceedingly desirable to have comprehended in a pamphlet, that shall answer all the purposes of an ordinary Almanac, and shall be preserved for permanent reference, as accurate and complete an account as possible of the number of churches of every denomination in each of the three States, the number of members in the churches under each Convention, Presbytery, Association and Conference; the times and places of meeting of these Ecclesiastical bodies; the number of ministers; the number of destitute churches; the number of religious charitable institutions, such as Tract, Missionary, Bible and Education Societies, and Sabbath Schools, and the number of teachers and pupils in the last named institutions; the number of professors, tutors and students in each College;—Clergymen and others will confer a great obligation by forwarding immediate information on all the above topics to the office of the SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER, 41 Broad-street.

Tract Societies, Merchants and others can be supplied with the Almanac on the same terms as last year: they are requested also to give immediate information, directed as above, what number of gross they are willing to engage. The flattering manner in which the Christian Almanac of last year was received, and the very general circulation it obtained, notwithstanding the novelty of the undertaking, afford considerable ground to expect that the demand for this pamphlet the next year, will greatly exceed the call of the present year. The committee will spare no pains in their power to have the object of their appointment accomplished in the most useful and acceptable manner.

Charleston, July 5, 1823. 270

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trusting or employing a journeyman Tailor by the name of John Wilkerson. He worked for the subscriber, some time past, and spoiled a number of garments in attempting to make them up, and eloped without paying his board. Said Wilkerson is a habitual tippler.

WM. DICKSON.
Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1823. 371

THE PRESIDENCY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

RANLEY.

To the good People of North-Carolina:

At the next presidential election, we will be called virtually to say, whether the present mode of administering the public affairs, is reconcilable with the true interests of our country, or whether we will renounce it and substitute in lieu of it a new order of things? For it seems to be conceded that the party now opposed to the administration, called the Radicals, predicate their claims on the errors and demerits of the ruling party, as well as on their promises of a new and a better policy. In the approaching contest, North Carolina will be among the powerful states; her weight will therefore be sensibly felt, let her decide howsoever she may. I he eyes of other states are fixed upon her with doubt and anxiety—many think that she holds the casting vote between the conflicting parties; for my own part I do not think so, I have no idea that the enlightened and patriotic citizens of this country will rashly and heedlessly reject a well tried and well approved system of government for one untried, undefined, and entirely conjectural; nor can I suppose the issue is at all problematical. It behoves us nevertheless to appreciate our suffrage, as we should were we sure it would be decisive of the contest; and whether it be worth ten talents or but the widow's mite, let it only go to the worthy North-Carolina, diffident and unassuming, regardless of her resources, and unconscious of her strength, has been contented hitherto, to occupy a very humble station in the scale of the union; a haughty and overweening neighbor, from local causes has gained an ascendancy by which she has repressed the energies, controuled the politics, and utterly obscured the importance of North-Carolina. But I trust the political bonds of vassalage have at length been broken; that hereafter we will think and act for ourselves in all matters that concern us as a government. It would seem, however, that Virginia would still hold us to our fealty. She, with a few of the aspiring and disaffected in other states, have commenced a new political dynasty; she has organized her battalions, appointed her chief, and issued the word of command to her retainers; she has enlisted and numbered us among the forces of the radicals. If, however, any reluctance is to be placed in the signs of the times, she will at length be disappointed. But, my fellow-citizens, I would have us examine for ourselves, the cause we are called upon to support, and look well to the allies that are demanding our aid. If these meet our approbation, let not the immodest obstruction of an officious neighbor so far disgust us as to prejudice our judgments. Let us in the first place scrutinize the measures of our present functionaries, and if they be found materially wanting, let us abjure them and their authors. If, however, upon a fair examination, we find much to approve and but little to condemn,—if indeed it be even doubtful whether the present system be the best; and if, on the other hand, no measures are proposed that are evidently better than those heretofore adopted, we should act unwisely in subjecting ourselves to the risk, the uncertainty, and the confusion always consequent to innovation; it is certainly better in such a case to "bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." But what are the charges brought against the present administration? The "front of their offending" is, as they say, a waste of public money. Without going into detail, and ransacking documents for positive proof as I safely might, let me ask how is it that this prodigality has been so great and little felt by the people,—no complaints are heard of the pressure of taxes or burdens of any kind; indeed there is scarcely one in fifty that even knows the amount that he pays towards the general government. The state taxes and the levies for county purposes are known and sometimes felt, but we are scarcely conscious of the small pittance that we contribute the national fund; how is it then that there has been such great squandering and wasting, when a few pence from each individual suffices to meet the public demands. The leakage must be small, where no loss is perceptible. But, say these modern economists, if our public disbursements were retrenched, our national treasury would soon be full,—so it would; our government, like the arid individual miser, might forego the necessities for decent and comfortable subsistence; she might curtail the salaries of our officers, till no man of distinction could be prevailed on to accept of an appointment; she might dismantle our navy, disband our army, abolish her only seminary, strip our capital of its ornaments, and level every in-

situation that contributes to the strength or glory of our nation, for the mere purpose of filling our public coffers of useless metal. Surely none of us can desire a policy like this; yet this is the policy, in extent, of these enlightened founders of a new dynasty. We can receive no benefit from the national treasury except by a prudent use of it in the affairs of the nation. Money locked up in the vaults at Washington, is a dead loss to us if it is there to remain. Where then is there room or necessity for retrenchment? Will we not bring ourselves into contempt and ridicule with other nations, by extending the principles of economy to the length proposed by the Radicals? I say, in spite of all this jesuitical cant, that we should render our nation much more respectable in the eyes of Europe and the world, by a more liberal expenditure of money. So little patronage is afforded to the fine arts by this country, that Europe draws off every artist that could reflect the least honor on our national character. Literature, science, and internal improvements, which constitute in fact the true glory and strength of the nation, have been but too much neglected by the national government. How mighty and grand, how eminently glorious, and at the same time permanently secure, might our country become, by a liberal application of her vast resources! But suppose for a moment that there is this crying necessity for reform—suppose these tales of waste and prodigality be true, who is the Hercules relied on to cleanse the Augean Stables—is it he who has made the greatest litter? Is Mr. Crawford seriously proposed to us as the patron of economy? Is it the man who has lost to the nation more than a million of dollars? Fellow-citizens, we cannot but perceive this glaring inconsistency; Mr. Crawford is the last man in the nomination, that I as a patriotic citizen, unambitious of power, and anxious only for the peace and prosperity of my country, could think of supporting. The charges brought against him as a politician and as a man, are almost as numerous as those mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, against the king of England:

He has wasted more than a million of the public money. He has made mistakes in his official reports, by thousands and thousands. He has when called upon by the Representatives of the People, to render an account of his stewardship, tried to suppress the documents that were unfavorable to himself. He endeavored by a trick, to evade another enquiry of Congress, when charged with paying money unlawfully to a Senator of the United States. He secretly and unworthily fomented the rage against the hero of New-Orleans, and tried to disgrace him. He pretended to be a Federalist in '98, for the purpose of getting into power. He endeavored to overreach Mr. Monroe in the last caucus. He connived at a breach of the laws of the United States, to screen one of his minions from condign punishment. He is a duellist. He conspired with miscreants to injure the reputation of the present Governor of Georgia, by having him accused of a connexion with counterfeiters, &c. &c. &c.

Some of the above charges are susceptible of the clearest proof, and they all hang over him unexplained. Besides the above catalogue, it is known that he is a master at intrigue, and that his friends are striving for a caucus to give him an opportunity of exercising his talents in his peculiar line. If the least of the above charges be true, and whether true or not, until he explains them away, he cannot expect the vote of North-Carolina, where unimpeached integrity has ever been the sine qua non of promotion. The chief magistrate of this great and virtuous people should be, like Caesar's wife, "above suspicion." So far above it should he be, that detraction itself would be ashamed to assail him. I hope that I shall not be charged with adulation, when I suggest Mr. Calhoun, as the candidate most worthy of our confidence and deserving of our highest admiration; his escutcheon is not blotted with suspicions; his most rancorous opponents have not dared to arraign the purity of his morals, or the integrity of his principles; so manly and independent has been the course of this splendid statesman, so even and dignified has been the tenure of his life, so amiable has been his whole demeanor, that all parties have delighted to honor him. Fellow-citizens, I have one more observation to make: should the Radical party prevail in electing their man, we might expect an immediate change of officers in every department; the talents, the experience, and integrity of the present cabinet, must give way to new incumbents, hot with Radical zeal and bent upon reform; men who having promised a change, must effect it whether demanded or not by the interests of the country. This opposition has been called but a struggle for power; and indeed it does

seem to me that there is some truth in the assertion; if this be the case, in the event of their succeeding, we may expect to see men raised into the chief offices of the country, with no recommendation but a devotedness to the cause of their patron. I will conclude this essay by exhorting the free citizens of this State to think for themselves on this important subject, and to guard against the designs of those who would quell them with words got up for the occasion, to further the views of a party and not the commonweal.

BULLY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Miseries of Editors.—They are innumerable. Take one for example: Resolving to ascertain whether any thing can be got for a parcel of debts on your books, of not very recent date to be sure, but not, therefore, the less justly due, and recollecting, in return for your letters demanding payment, a letter like the following, which is a literal transcript, (suppressing the names only,) of a letter we have just received from a Post Office in Massachusetts:

Post Office, Aug. 8, 1823.

Gentlemen: Several letters, in your hand writing, have been received at my office this morning, viz:

One for Major A. B. who has been dead, and his estate settled, for many years;

One for Capt. B. C.—He has been dead several years, but left some estate;

C. D. Esq.—He died many years ago, entirely insolvent;

D. E. Esq.—I never knew any one of that name in this town;

Mr. E. F. is supported in our poor-house by the town;

Capt. F. G.—He lives in Alexandria or Georgetown;

G. H. Esq.—I know of no such gentleman;

Mr. H. I. committed suicide six years since, and died insolvent. Yours, &c.

THE POSTMASTER.

We are obliged to the worthy Postmaster for putting us out of pain with respect to that portion of our old debts, within his sphere of observation. It would be rendering us a service if other Postmasters would be equally civil.

CURE FOR THE FEVER AND AGUE.

As the Fever and Ague is more or less prevalent, we have been requested to state, that a glass of strong Sarsaparilla, taken at the approach of the ague, will ordinarily arrest the disease on its first trials, and scarcely ever fail on the second. Besides, it is represented as an excellent preventative to this disorder. We are somewhat acquainted with this herb, and are persuaded that its medicinal qualities ought to bring it into more general use. In the family of our informant, it has been in use for years—and in the above complaint, it has never known to fail. It is scarcely necessary to state, that the abundance in the growth of this herb in this vicinity, that it may be gathered by cart loads.—Newark Centinel.

[We don't know that any bush of the plant above mentioned could be gathered near Salisbury, or even in the county; but some worthy matrons of our acquaintance have told us, that they "know of a yard called bonsett," and they represent it to be plentiful enough, in many places in the county.]

Now we do not wish to provoke the jealousy of the medical faculty; neither have we any wanted propensity, like the renowned Dr. Elkanah Todd of Templeton, to stroll through the fields, to pull and eat sorrel, and taste of all manner of herbs; but we cannot withhold our belief, that there are plants and herbs, the spontaneous growth of our country, the properties of which, if rightly understood and applied, would prove salutary remedies for every species of disease to which the human system is liable. There is certainly more safety in vegetable, than in mineral specifics.—Ed. Carolinian.

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

A gouty gentleman, who resided in the south of France for some years, informs us that he has remained free from gout for four years, in consequence of his wearing oiled silk stockings over fine worsted ones, day and night. Previously to their use he had been subject to a paroxysm every six months. This practice, he says, is common in the south of France, and in Italy.

London paper.

The old Serpent taken.—We assert upon unquestionable authority, that the famous "Sea Serpent," or something very much like him, was taken at Plum Island, on Wednesday last, after a sea-fight of two hours and a half!

[Newburyport Herald.]

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

"Fiduciam in eum, et ad idem pervenit."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The brig L. M. Pelham, arrived at New York on the evening of Friday 24 ult. brought Paris papers to the 8th July inclusive.

The last official accounts from the army of the Pyrenees, is dated at Madrid, June 30th. It speaks of several petty actions with the Constitutionalists in the Province of Asturias—states that they had taken upwards of 100 pieces of cannon in Andalusia—and that the greatest confusion prevailed in Cadiz, where there was a great scarcity of provisions, &c.

The Constitutionnel mentions that a report had been in circulation for several days, that the Duke of Angoulême was about to return to Paris, and would be succeeded in command by Marshal Latorion, who had gone to Spain.

SPAIN.—An arrival at New-York from Gibraltar brings advices from the latter place to the 4th July. A passenger, said to be intelligent, has given a sketch of his views of the existing conflict in Spain, which are rather more favorable than those which have been latterly entertained in this country. He concludes his observations as follows:

"The received opinion in regard to the affairs of Spain is, that even should the French succeed in restoring the King to his absolute power, and dispersing the Cortes—neither peace nor tranquility will be secured in the country whilst a French soldier remains on this side of the Pyrenees. Guerilla parties already fill the mountains, consisting of those who are so far implicated, that their capture, by an absolute monarch, would be followed by an ignominious death. A powerful army in the field, which, to say the least, has manifested a firm attachment to a Constitutional government, if dispersed, can alone secure their safety by seeking the same refuge. The numbers who have become possessors of national and church domains, holding their tenure from the Cortes or Constitutional government, all which must naturally revert back under the absolute Government, and in fine the peculiar hatred that exists in the breast of a Spaniard against foreign control, all combine to furnish this natural conclusion."

CADIZ.—From a correct chart and map of Cadiz, the Isle of Leon, and the country adjacent, it appears that from Rota to Cadiz the distance is 14 miles. From Matagorda, (where the French are) to the Land Well of Cadiz, the distance is 3216 yards, (about three miles.) From Point Alfas, on the Island, to Matagorda, is only 1700 yards. St. Mary's is about seven miles from the city. From the Castle of Catalina to the Main, to Fort St. Phillip, in Cadiz, is a little over three miles.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The ship Canton, which arrived at New York on Saturday, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th of last month, to which date, in short, we have newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence. They generally concur in stating, that the place was well supplied with provisions, and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax the measures of defence.

Some, however, entertained the opinion that the place would not long hold out, and that there was not virtue enough in the people of Spain to support, or live under a free government. Riego is said to have become unpopular.

Cadiz was blockaded by 2 ships of the line, 3 frigates, 2 ships of war, 1 schooner, and 1 gun boat, anchored off the harbor.

There had been no attempt to carry off the King from Cadiz as stated in our last London papers. The King was lodged in apartments in the Custom House.

Mr. Apperson, the American Charge d'Affaires, was at Cadiz.

We learn from the Cadiz papers, that the Cortes were laboriously engaged in the discussion of such projects as might tend to aid the Constitutional cause.

It is said that three couriers from Madrid have not arrived at Seville, which is attributed to their having been intercepted by parties of the Patriots.

Galiana, a leading member of the Spanish Cortes, in a speech delivered on the 24th of May, notices our country in the following complimentary manner:

"Let us turn our eyes to the United States of America—a country which presents the ideal of human institutions, and points out the true path to prosperity and glory. To what does it owe its power? To what the stability of its own constitution? To the principle of revolt against arbitrary power, and the maxim of the sovereignty of the people."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, AUG. 25.—We have received by the Minerva, Capt. Wilson, Liverpool papers of the 10th, and London to the evening of the 9th ult.

The sale of Cotton at Liverpool had continued extensive, and prices had advanced.

It is stated that the 10th French regiment in Spain had lost the greatest proportion of its men.

The sum of £5000, has been paid to the Spanish Relief Committee in London,

being the subscription of an anonymous individual.

The Irish Insurrection Bill passed through a committee of the House of Lords.

Sir Robert Wilson, and his English companions, arrived at Vigo on the 13th of June. They left Oporto on the 6th, proceeded to Braga, where they were abused by the populace, detained two days, and were obliged to return to Oporto under a military guard. Thence they were sent off without being allowed a moment's rest, by way of Vienna. Sir Robert has published an address to the Portuguese since his arrival at Vigo, lamenting the change that has taken place in that kingdom, and complaining of the attempt that was made at Braga to assassinate him.

Madrid, June 23.—The Regency yesterday published the following decree:

Art. 1. An exact list shall be drawn up of the members of the existing Cortes; of the members of the pretended Regency at Seville, the Ministers, and officers of the volunteer militia of Madrid and Seville, who ordered the removal of the King from Seville to Cadiz, or who have lent their aid in that removal.

2. The personal effects of the individuals on this list, shall be immediately confiscated until further orders.

3. All the members of the Cortes, who took part in the deliberations in which the powers of the King were suspended, are, for this act alone, declared guilty of treason, and the punishment for this crime shall be adjudged them by the tribunals, on the mere proof of identity.

4. Those who shall efficaciously contribute to the deliverance of the King, shall be exempted from the consequence of the preceding article, and shall be suitably and honorably rewarded.

5. The generals and officers of the troops of the line and militia, who followed the King to Cadiz, are declared responsible for the lives of their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses, and shall be brought before a military tribunal to be tried as accomplices for any acts of violence that may be committed on the members of the Royal Family, which they had it in their power to prevent.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 15.

We have been politely favored by a friend (says the Freeman's Journal) with the following extract of a letter from his correspondent, dated

"Curacao, July 21, 1823.

"The Royalists still hold feeble possession of St. Carlos (Maracaibo) and are daily losing ground. The intrepid Padilla has lately given them a few genteel dressings. We look with much pleasure to that day which will render Colombia master of that important fortress; and we do not hesitate to say, the period is near at hand."

Melancholy.—A sail boat was upset, about a mile below Wilmington, in this State, on the 10th ult. by which H. Roby, merchant, of the State of Maine, M. Cogswell, of the British province of New Brunswick, and Mr. J. Carpenter, of Rhode Island, and a black man named Fred Ward, were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Taylor and Mr. McKay, of Wilmington, were also in the boat at the time, but were saved by the intrepidity of two blacks, who rowed off in a small boat to them.

Spiders.—It is stated in a Rochester (New-York) paper, that a child died near that place, a few days since, from the bite of a spider. It would be well for parents, and all who have the care of children, to impress them with a fear of these poisonous insects; they would then avoid them.

Mr. Canning, British Minister to the United States, embarked at New-York, on the 9th ult. for England. Before leaving the city, he made a donation of \$100, to the Apprentices' and the Mercantile Libraries, of New-York.

Henry U. Addington is recognized by our government, as Charge des Affaires of G. Britain, during the absence of the Minister.

The following toast was drunk at a dinner, on the 4th ult. at Mount Zion, Georgia:

Our humane sister, North Carolina: She has publicly declared that the sin of being poor is not "worthy of death, or of bonds."

The following toast was drunk at Owen-ton, in the State of Kentucky, on the late Anniversary, "by Reuben Runyon, blacksmith."

May the States which compose the republic continue welded into one United Empire, by the hammer of Conciliation, on the anvil of Peace; and may the man who attempts to blow the coals of discord, be consumed by the sparks.

Well done, Reuben Runyon!

The Governor and Council of Virginia have had a meeting, on the subject of the destruction of the Penitentiary by fire. It is thought that an extra session of the Legislature will be called. The citizens of Richmond are opposed to rebuilding the Penitentiary there; and a vast many are opposed to rebuilding it any where!

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

September 9, 1823.

"Hudibras" next week.

In a part of this week's impression, we omitted the signature to the "Ode for the 4th of July, 1823." The reader will supply the omission with Omina.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register, from a state of doubting and wariness on the subject of the Presidential election, have all at once worked themselves into a most intemperate zeal.

"Loud as a bull makes hill and valley ring, So roar'd the lock when it releas'd the spring!"

Without attempting to trace the cause of this sudden change in the Register, we may be permitted to pause and wonder at it! Some writer observes, that the "extremes are nearer together than many people imagine." The Editors of the Register furnish a happy example in point. Perhaps these gentlemen thought it safe policy not to say any thing about the Presidency until the elections were over, lest the attention of the people might be directed to the subject. But the Register was not alone in this course; it was a part of the plan of Mr. Crawford's friends every where. While others wished to bring the subject fully before the people, that the merits of the several candidates might be fairly canvassed, the friends of the Radical candidate uniformly cried out, "O! its time enough yet." The truth is, they cannot face inquiry—they flee from it, as the owl flees from day-light. But the elections are over, and Mr. Gales thinks he may now come out. This he has done, in a tone as dogmatic as though he were the vice-gerent of public opinion in North-Carolina.

Mr. Gales says he deems it impossible any other candidate should be placed in successful competition with Mr. Crawford; and for reasons to substantiate this belief, he refers to the returns of members to the next General Assembly. The elections generally took place on the 14th August; and on the 22d of the same month, when he had only received the results from about 20 counties out of 63, Mr. G. exclaims, "look at the returns!" Even admitting he knew the sentiments of those members of whose election he had heard, he must have possessed a marvelous faculty of intuition, to judge therefrom, which of the Presidential candidates the other 40 members were in favor of. But, upon the hypothesis that the worthy Editor had all the returns before him, we deny he could from these draw any conclusive argument either for or against any of the presidential candidates. First, because it is next to impossible he should know the sentiments of one-third of the members elect; and next, because not in a single county in the State, as we can learn, was the presidential question made a point on which the election turned.

It is very well known, that a secret understanding took place at Raleigh last winter, among the Radicals, to bring out for the next Legislature as many of Mr. Crawford's partisans as possible. Accordingly, we have seen efforts of this sort going on. But Mr. Crawford's name was not even whispered: no, no—they would not trust the issue of their scheme to an open avowal of their object; they electioneered on other grounds. But as far as we can learn, they have generally failed. Perhaps Mr. Gales, knowing of this secret combination, predicated his remarks upon its possible success.

The truth is, it is impossible for any person, no matter how well informed, to say, at this time, what will be the sentiments of the members of our next Legislature, when convened. We can only judge from circumstances,—and they are against Mr. Crawford. We have conversed with several intelligent members of the last Legislature, and they all agree, that then a considerable majority of that body was against the Radical candidate. We are certain, that since then he has not only not gained ground, but has actually fallen off very much.

We fear the Messrs. Gales have taken an ill-advised course, in identifying themselves with the radical party, as they now have the Legislative patronage in expectancy. They will know before Christmas, how their account stands.

COMMON SENSE!

Where is he? We are impatient to see his finale. In it, he has promised to lay siege to the remaining strong hold of the friends of a Convention,—to wit, the proposition for a biennial meeting of the Legislature. This project, as he terms it, is to be stripped of its "gilded trappings," and brought down to the level of common sense. But why is he not at it? Why does he not strip away? He may rest assured, that it will require a more expert laundress than his writings have hitherto proven him to be, to disrobe this project of the friends of Convention, and expose its nakedness; for he will find it enclosed with more vestures than was ever the grave-digger in Hamlet.

But seriously, "Common Sense," we shall begin to suspect you have ingenuously slung from the great task you gratuitously took into your hands, unless you soon persevere, or rather finish, the subject. It is already whispered, that "honest conviction had but a small share in prompting the essays over the signature of 'Common Sense';" that the author's sole object and supreme hope, did not extend farther than to throw dust in the faces of the people;

that while they were smulking and sneering in the confusion, he might walk in at the front door of their mansion, and take to himself the most comfortable vacant seat there. Whether this is or is not so, let "Common Sense" speak for himself; which, we hope, will be soon; for we have a word or two to say in this matter.

"Let us talk of the Ghost without head, That frightens the harder the boy dead."

We were the other day told of an incident, partaking both of the marvelous and ludicrous, which happened in Iredell county, on the 29th July. A negro man belonging in Lincoln county, having been absent from his master some time, was apprehended by a white man in Iredell. The negro's hands were tied with a rope, and he was otherwise shackled with heavy irons, weighing more than 36 lbs.; and was thus driven on towards home by the gentleman who apprehended him, the latter being on horse back. The negro becoming wearied, flagged a good deal; on which the man goaded him on rather harshly; this induced the negro to revolt; he seized the man by the leg, and pulled him off his horse; a scuffle then took place, during which the man got a knife out of his pocket, and attempted to stab the negro—but the latter managed, by the dint of muscular power, to wrest the knife from the former, and cut the rope by which he had been previously fastened. The odds was now fearfully against the white man; the negro tied him, with the rope he had cut loose from himself, to a tree, mounted the horse, and rode off. It was some time before the gentleman could unfasten himself, and apprise some of the neighboring inhabitants of what had happened, and go in pursuit of the negro. The fellow was, however, retaken, that day or the next, and safely lodged in Statesville jail. The gentleman received no great injury, only some pretty hard flesh bruises.

More Counterfeiters.—A correspondent in Lincolnton, under date of the 1st inst. writes us, that since the apprehension and commitment of the Collinses and Powerses, in that county, two more of the money-making fraternity have been bound over to take their trial at the October term of the Superior Court of Lincoln county,—making in all, twelve that will then be arraigned before that court for counterfeiting. This is a hopeful batch, truly, for one court to dispose of, at a single term.

Gilliam Powers, one of the *pewter* gang, with whom the materials for coining were found, bids fair to rival his associate, old Abe Collins, if he is not soon checked in his career of villainy. He is now only about 20 years of age. About a year ago, he was apprehended at Winnsboro', S. C. for passing an altered two dollar bill, raised to a fifty dollar one. He was bound over to appear at Winnsboro' court, but forfeited his recognizance; he was again held to bail to appear at that court the ensuing fall term.

Soon after Gilliam Powers returned from Winnsboro' the last time, a man by the name of Willie Harris, in the lower edge of Lincoln or Rutherford counties, who married a niece of old Abraham Collins, left his family, and has not since been there. Powers says he got the fifty dollar altered bill from Harris,—that he has implements for altering bills, at which he is very expert. Harris is supposed now to be either in Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi.

SUICIDE.

On the 25th ult. a young man in Davidson county, by the name of Benjamin Hyre, put a stop to his mortal existence, by repeatedly stabbing himself with a penknife, in his side. It appears there were other persons in the same room with the unfortunate young man, at the time he committed the fatal act. He was either lying on the bed, or sitting in a remote corner of the room, when he stabbed himself. Life was nearly extinct before the family discovered there was any mischief doing. With his hands he pressed his garments close against the wound, in order to prevent discovery till his fatal purpose was accomplished. The poor creature was driven to this mad act, by his mother's defeating an intended matrimonial union between him and some unlucky fair one of Davidson.

We are also told of a suicide which was lately committed in Stokes. A Mr. Hooser hung himself, from no other cause than the knawings of a compunctious conscience! At last spring court, Mr. Hooser was drawn on the grand jury of Stokes county; and, as usual, the jury was sworn and charged, among other things, faithfully to return all persons who had sold spirituous liquors without license. It seems Mr. Hooser's wife had, during the year, sold a few gills of whiskey; but Mr. Hooser's affection as a husband rose paramount to his duty as a juror, and he did not return his wife. But the workings of "that worm which never dies," gave him no peace. Melancholy, rendered doubly oppressive by the fear of an indictment for perjury, gained the ascendancy over his reason,—life became a burden to him; he therefore extinguished the lamp of his existence,—hoping thus to extinguish the flame of a burning conscience. Deluded man! he has only fled from temporary troubles, to eternal torment.

HARD EATING.

For a quart of whiskey, a Chickasaw Indian lately attempted to swallow a tomahawk! The foolish fellow succeeded so far in the attempt, that the tomahawk stuck fast in his throat, and killed him.

By an arrival at N. York from Texas information has been received, that Anna, who revolted against the government of Mexico, and was declared a traitress by Emperor 2d, has surrendered to the regularly constituted government. His MAJESTY is now no greater than the rest of us. This fellow, no doubt, expected to be sentenced to receive \$5,000 dollars a year, as was the villain Iturbide.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Surry.—Solomon Graves, senate; Mr. Wright and E. Thompson, commons. State of the past Graves 583, Parks 400, senate; Wright 1000, Thompson 564, Poindexter 751, Talbert 360 commons.

In Wilkes, Gen. Stokes, and Col. Martin, are elected delegates, to attend the Convention meeting in Raleigh.

The Rev. Humphrey Posey has been elected a delegate to the above meeting, from Haywood county.

Ashe.—Z. Calloway, senate; A. B. McMillan, and J. Weaver, commons.

Brunswick.—J. C. Baker, senate; A. Moore, and J. W. Leonard, commons.

Onslow.—E. Ward, senate; L. T. Oliver, and Eli W. Ward, commons.

Martin.—L. Bower, senate; L. Cherry, and G. L. Stewart, commons.

Green.—Jesse Speight, senate; Charles Edwards, and R. G. Bright, commons.

In the Wilmington Congressional district, Charles Hooker is elected over John D. Jones.

In the Edgecomb district, Dr. Hall is elected over Gen. Clark.

In the Newbern district, Richard D. Spaight is elected.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Asheville, N. C. Aug. 30, 1823.

DINNER TO DOCT. VANCE.

Agreeably to previous arrangements a dinner complimentary to Doct. R. B. Vance, on the successful termination of his election as a member to represent Morgan District in the next Congress of the United States, was given at Colonel Chum's tavern, in this place, on the 22d inst. D. L. Swain, Esq. presided, assisted by Doct. George D. H. Phillips. The company was numerous and respectable, the fare excellent, and every thing calculated to heighten the enjoyment which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were drank, interspersed with numerous and patriotic songs, of which the following only are recollected:

1st. By Mr. Swain—Doct. Vance, a member of Congress, the political first-born of the County of Buncombe. The voice of the mother has declared emphatically the estimation in which she holds her sons; his talents, his principles, and his education, are the surest pledges of the manner in which he will represent the mother.

2d. By Mr. Smith—The Sheriffs of Burke and Buncombe, as their counties are; and the Sheriff of Rutherford, as his county should be.

3d. By Mr. Chrisman—The Sheriff of Haywood, independent suffrages, right or wrong.

4th. By Mr. J. W. Patton—Success to all well directed efforts for the improvement of our roads and rivers.

5th. By Mr. Rice—Our next President; the only test, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the constitution."

6th. By Mr. Coughenour—The University of North Carolina; intelligence is the life of liberty.

7th. By Mr. Baird—The Governor of North-Carolina; impartial and independent, honest and enlightened.

8th. By Doct. Geo. D. H. Phillips—The 14th August, 1823; the most important era in the history of Morgan District.

9th. By J. F. E. Hardy—Doct. Vance; Though tied in the election; tongue-tied no where.

10th. By B. F. Patton—Doct. Vance; may he ever be deemed worthy of his station, and prove an honor to his country.

It is worthy of remark, that on comparing the acrawls after the election, two of the candidates, the highest on the lists were tied at 1913; the casting votes were of course to be given by the Sheriffs of the several counties of the District, (Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford, and Haywood.) The Sheriffs of the three former counties voted for Doct. Vance; the Sheriff of the latter, for Mr. Walker. Hence the occasion of this and the above toasts.

MRS. JACKSON.

Col. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, having purchased an elegant American Lehigh Bonnet, made by Miss Pike and Miss Andrews, neither of them over 12 years of age, of the State of New-York, forwarded it as a present to the lady of General Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee, as a small testimony of his regard and admiration of the patriotism and public services of Gen. Jackson. In reply, Mrs. Jackson observes, "I accept the Bonnet, sir, as a just emblem of the sphere in which my sex should move, and be useful to our country," &c.

YELLOW COTTON.

A new species of Cotton, procured from Sicily, of a bright yellow color, called NANKEEN, has lately been introduced into Alabama, and cultivated with success. This cotton is said to be of fine texture, and otherwise of a superior quality.

POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ODE.

For the South of July, 1823.

Hail to the day when, resolved to be free
From fetters which Britain had forged in her
night,
Columbia proudly promulgated the decree,
And marshaled her sons in support of her right.
Fame eternized the day,
When burning despot away,
Freedom's inspiring sounded her shell:
Long would the cheering blast,
While Anarch stood aghast,
And trembling Tyranny totter'd and fell.

Fair rose day's star on our nation's natal morning,
Lustrous its rays, which as lambent they stray'd,
Our azure-tinted hills adorning,
Spiced seraph bands in light arrayed.
While Freedom's sons gazed,
In silent transport rapt,
Strain melodious stole on Fancy's ear;
And lo! mid splendor's gleam,
Mid beauty's brightest beam,
Descends a tenant of the heavenly sphere!

Celestial odors the ambient air embalming,
With holy rapture fires each throbbing breast,
But soon each gentle perturbation calming,
Valor's sons survey'd their heavenly guest.
Tissues of purest gold
Her radiant arm unfolds:
Bathed with gems her dazzling zone;
Whirl round her beauteous head,
By power divine outspread,
Glory's glistering circlet she don!

Her mission made known, Joy's timbre was
And raptur'd each heart-string in unison blent,
As the Genius of Freedom the edict presented,
While grateful her banner in homage she bent.
Clasping the precious prize,
See the sweet herald rise!
And swift as thought attain yon ivory slope:
Soft music of the spheres
In wondrous strain she hears,
As wide Heaven's golden portals ope!

To the hand of Omnipotence the edict was given;
Who, smiling, impress'd his splendid sigil,
Then enroll'd the decree with the archives of
heaven,
Mid prayers of celestial for Liberty's weal:
Written with glory's rays,
Mid Fame's coronet blaze,
His banner unfurl'd show'd COLUMBIA'S name:
Soon seraph lyres were strung,
And heaven's dome responsive rung,
Her transcendent to proclaim.

Then, sons of Columbia, in mem'ry relume
Thunders of deeds that your fathers have done,
And deep in you hearts, his chosen tomb,
Burn the sacred name of WASHINGTON!
His precept still in eye,
The wrangling world defy!
Beneath the oppressor—but shield the oppress'd!
Be kindly to the plea
Of those who Tyranny flee;
Oh! succor the exile, the poor and distress'd.
Grasp'd 'neath the weight of their holy ambition,
The sanctified triad unspit will fall;
While the sun's gastronomic, a mark for derision,
In vain'd leave nation shall seek to inhale:
Nerved be each patriot arm!
Shrink those that seek them harm!
Mid the brave hearts in her cause who agree!
Foil'd the invading foe!
Peace crown their overthrow:
Sire of a suffering world, let man be free!

TIME.

With constant motion as the moments glide,
Behold in running life the rolling tide;
For none can stem by art nor stop by power,
The flowing ocean or the fleeting hour;
But wave by wave pursued arrives on shore,
And each impell'd behind, impells before;
So time on time revolving we decay,
So minutes follow, and so minutes fly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LEGHORN FLAT.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT MIRROR.

Sir: In the parish where I live, I have observed of late, a very great and increasing attention paid to dress. As nearly as I can, I will give you an instance of this passion for display, which seemed to have bewitched a people once so simple in their living, as they are now simple in the less flat-tering sense of the word. It would take too much time to go through with the history of muffs and tippets, from the time they were barely large enough to pass two hands within them, and were made of quilted silk and lined with squirrel skins, till they exhausted the stock of the North West company, increasing in size and fineness, and comprising all the variety of peltry that the Frigid Zone can furnish: nor will I say any thing of the insinuating progress of the shawl, from the small square of silk, through the progressive varieties of camel's hair, merino and Cashmere, till the modern belle, wrapped in the folds of this mysterious fabric, may vie with the eastern splendor of Tippoo Saib. The fan

has been celebrated by a better pen, though I myself have seen the female part of a congregation fan themselves into a heat with a noise that much resembled the whirr of a flock of quails, and with such zeal that I expected to see them take wings every moment.—Nor shall I say much about laces, zephyrs and zettas, reticules and indis-pensables, but proceed at once to the most essential of all articles at this season—a Leghorn flat. Straw, in some shape, seems to have been from high antiquity, the appropriate covering of the female head. Ceres wore a bonnet of straw, which hardly saved her complexion from tanning, while Pan played pastoral ditties to her on a pipe of the same material, and there seems to have been ever since attached to the straw bonnet, the notion of rustic beauty and humility. Yet the power of straw was slow in its progress; it crept into high company by slow degrees; it was modified into the cottage bonnet, trans-migrated into the gipsy hat, rose to the order of the dunstable; but never shook off its dependence upon the sweet face of the wearer, till from its own intrinsic value, it became irresistible, in the shape of a Leghorn flat. Thus much to try my pen; and now sir, let me stoop to plain matter of fact.

There was in our village a very pretty girl who had worked for the last six months past with more industry than any man in the neighborhood—rising early and sitting up late, denying herself, like a Romish penitent, and so saving her money that Dr. Franklin, nay Poor Richard himself, would not have wished a stricter pupil. What the penurious little gipsy was doing all the while, could not be conjectured. Some thought she was sick, and asked about her health; others knew that she was weaving, sewing and working through the endless infinite round of female industry. At last the mystery came out. One Sabbath morning the little girl appeared at meeting with a large Leghorn flat. A cardinal's hat I believe has often been obtained at less expense and attracted less attention.—The preacher could hardly make interest enough with the divided attention of his audience to gain the victory over the Leghorn flat; and the little girl, whose lurking ambition I had never before suspected, came off the conquer- or over the whole congregation. I say over the whole congregation. To be sure the immediate effect was confined to the female part, but many a sturdy farmer will remember, and will rue the day, which, without nominally changing the price of hay and straw, or varying the price current of those articles, covenanted and contracted ricks and bags, and stacks of fodder, into Leghorn flats. My dear sir, they soon became no novelty with us—but I will confine myself to my own expe-rience. On my return from meeting, it was easy to observe the seriousness of my family—they were all reserved and mysterious. As they occasionally grouped themselves, I could overhear the words "becoming," "Leghorn," &c. About a week afterwards, I found one of my daughters, with a tumbler of water before her, in which a few long joints were soaking, which she was attempting to braid into a party colored strand. "What are you doing there, my dear," said I. "Braiding straw," said she. "For what, to make a horse collar?" "Pa, no papa—to make a flat." "But how many years will it take—and how much can you braid in a day—and how grand will it look after all said and done?" "Why," said the little girl, "if I get up early and braid steady all day, I can braid three yards a day, and it will take 100 yards to make a real one;" (I was surpris'd at her zeal for so long a job) "and after all it will be home-made! but I shall iron it and bleach it and whiten it, and make it at last to look something like a Leghorn flat." "Pray how much does a new one, a boughten one, cost," said I. By this time, I was surrounded by the rest of the females in my family, who exclaimed, "only 15 dollars—they are the cheapest things in the world, they'll last for ever." "Do, pa," said a younger girl, "as she jumped up and down," do buy me one. "Oh yes," said another, "think how becoming they are." The children of Israel never cried more loudly for straw!

I began to enumerate the numbers of my household—four stout girls be-sides their mother were to be thatched over with this abominable witch-grass, and the young one must have some-thing like stubble to put on her head, to show at least that she was not an outcast from the family. My wife

spoke of the propriety of the thing, in-deed she said, "it was necessary—I had a high standing in the parish and must support the respectability of my family." This led me to a more full disclosure of my pecuniary affairs to her, than I had been in the habit of making. I owed for some land, I owed at the bank. She wondered what it was all for. I had better lay out my money in straw, than in land, and she'd advise me to keep clear of the banks. "Yes my dear," said I, "but I must pay where I owe, and besides we want a wagon harness, and 200 rods of fence—and then my own wardrobe is none of the best." "As to your dress, my dear," said she, "you know that's of no consequence at your stage of life and a farmer too! nobody thinks of it; particularly among elderly men."

Now, Mr. Editor, I am a pretty smooth faced personable man, and not so very old, but I yield the point in this case, and at last promised to buy, cost what they might, a nest of Leg-horn flats. I meant to have compro-mised a little between the size, and the quality, so as to have made a sav-ing in that way; but it would not do. My wife could make a better bargain in such an article. "If you was going to sell a load of hay, or potatoes, my dear, you know I wouldn't interfere, but in the article of a lady's head dress, surely I'm the best judge." I pass over an interval of very painful sus-pense 'till the arrival of this precious cargo. Sunday was of course pitched upon as the day of display. We live at some distance from the house of worship, and the day was somewhat windy. However, the wagon was made ready, and side saddles and pil-lions followed in due order. At last, old as I was, I found myself mounted on a smart four year old colt, following the equipage. The girls had much ado to keep on their bonnets with two hands, but as my wife drove the wag-on, she depended entirely on the string that fastened the flat under her chin. At last the ligature gave way, and the impatient flat scaled across the wall in-to Mr. Pairmain's orchard, which stands on a side hill, and thence to the edge of a swamp where it lodged, well up in a maple tree. I should have cared little about it, but that the road was filled with go-to-meeting-folks.—The boys laughed and followed as they would after a falling kite, the men stopped and offered their help—and to tell the truth, I never felt so ashamed, since I was a house keeper. Even one man upon crutches sympathized so sorely in my distress, that he offered to go after the bonnet.

The colt I rode upon, I would not describe, were it not for the concern he had in this business. His colour was a bright sorrel, he had a bushy tail of long hair which curved and touched the ground—his neck was arched so lofty as to raise his head higher than mine, while his short bug ears were playing among the thick hairs of his mane and foretop, from the shelter of which lat-ter, his eyes, circled with clear white, looked forth so that nothing on either side of the road escaped his notice.—On this beast was I mounted, having full employ in constraining him to a sober gait in the rear of the wagon, which he followed with a light quick step, and many an ominous motion of his head and ears. I had provided myself with a walnut bud, as the farmers call it, a sprout about two feet long, which had I left at home, I should have shewn myself a much more pru-dent man. This article, wretch that I was, I was tempted to use. Ay! did use, for when the bonnet took its flight, attended with a sudden cry of distress from the wagon, my fiery beast cleared the whole width of the street at one bound. The boys laughed, and the elder passengers could hardly keep their gravity. I was resolved to shew my gallantry and regain the bonnet, and in a luckless moment, forgetting my wife's allusions to my age, I put the walnut bud about the colt twice in rapid succession, with all the violence of mortified pride. Never did Par- dy at the pinching point feel the Eclipse strain under him as did I this new dis-covered Bucephalus. He cleared far-mer Pearmain's bars, a lawful fence against orderly cattle, and performed one half the circuit of a huge bush pasture, before I could so moderate his speed as to throw myself off, which I did with a little of my colt's help, in a very swampy place. I was glad to find myself so little hurt, but I was wet and muddy, and had lost my repu-tation for horsemanship for ever. I must be brief and omit many inferior disasters; we got to meeting—no mat-

ter how. But when service was over and we were hastening home, greatly to my relief, we were overtaken on the road by one of those sudden and violent showers of rain which are com-mon in the summer season. It was windy too, and the poor girls had to hold their flats in their hands, while the rain quenched them through and through in spite of their pocket hand-kerchiefs with which they vainly at-tempted to shelter them. When we arrived home, we found no very ap-propriate accommodations for the dri-ping Leghorns. I ventured to hint that they would alarm more beaux by their extravagance than they would win by their finery; and if they com-menced this career at all, it would cost a great deal to be consistent, for pru-dent young men would be discouraged at this taste for display, which will keep a whole family poor, and not be gratified after all.

I know, Mr. Editor, that much has been done at some late cattle shows to reduce the expenses of this necessary of life. Several hats have been made of domestic materials and manufac-ture, and some ladies of patriotism, purchased and wore them with a view no doubt, to discourage this competi-tion in extravagance—but the end is not so easily accomplished. The Leg-horn Flat must be placed on a mahog- any table with carved claw feet which moves on castors over a Turkey car-pet. It must be reflected by mirrors and shrouded by curtains, and sur- rounded with gilding and paintings—cut glass and silver candlesticks, and when it goes abroad, it should ride in a coach.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. BIBLE SOCIETIES.

Extracts from an address to the citizens of Burke county, by the Rev. Chauncey Eddy, in behalf of the Board of Managers of Morganton Bible Society.

Concluded from our last.

Do you say, since so many are en-gaged, your assistance is not needful, the work will go on without you? Yes, it will go on. It would be as easy to stop the sun in his course, as to stop it. The combined energies of all its foes, on earth and in hell, cannot re-tard its progress. It will go on with increasing rapidity, until every indi-vidual of every nation, and tribe, un-der heaven, shall have a Bible, and from that Bible, learn the way to ever-lasting life. But this work is vast, it needs the strength of all our hands to carry it forward; every new assistant hastens it a little, every dollar given, does something. It may give a Bible to an individual who never saw it,—it may put ten in circulation. It may make one enemy a friend, it may thus change the mind of ten. As God is true, it may do something to turn the broad current which sets towards de-struction, and to strengthen the oppo-sing tide; and thus hasten the day when the work will be accomplished. These are arguments which we address to your reason in favor of the object, that there is nothing precarious about it; it will go on; every dollar helpeth it forward, and the event is sure. There is no kind of sophistry by which a plausible apology for inaction can be deduced from them, and why can you wish for any apology? Is it not an honorable work? In order to ascertain whether any employment is honorable, we need only to be acquainted with the object to be achieved, the means employed, and the characters of those who are engaged; as those are, so of necessity must be the employment. The object of the Bible Society is to enlighten, to civilize, to christianize, and to save all the nations of the earth. Can any object be more honorable than this? Here is indeed the sum of honor, and nothing else deserves the name, except as it has some concurrent ten-dency.

The means are also happily adapted to the end, as experience evinces. Wherever the Bible has been sent, light has begun to dawn through sur-rounding darkness; follow it to Asia, to south or west Africa, to the cities on the borders of the Mediterranean, to the islands in the Pacific; follow it any where, and wherever it has been long enough to produce any effect, that effect has been towards the designed object. The habiliments of war are laid aside, and the implements of husban-dry assumed. Honesty and industry, are taking the place of brutality and idleness. Instead of savage hordes, appear harmonious families, and reg-ulated societies. Instead of obscene prostration, at the shrine of idol gods, we see the people assembled to call

upon the Saviour, and in the hour of death, we hear them chant the song of triumph o'er the grave. And this is not all; there is a latent excellence in the means, which is not discovered by looking at their effect abroad. At home they manifest it, by producing an almost salutary effect on those who employ them, as on those for whom they are employed. Both in Ameri-ca and in Europe, the advancement of civilization and christianity, has been just in proportion to the efforts made to civilize and christianize oth-ers. So exact is this, that we need only to learn respecting any people, how much they are doing for Bible and Missionary Societies, and we, of course, know the degree of informa-tion, refinement, education, and piety, to which they have attained. These things, we say, prove that the means employed to effect the great and glo-rious object of the Bible Society, are happily adapted to the end; the honor of the object is not tarnished by them, but exhibited with still more brilliant lustre. And it is still augmented by the dignity of the characters who are engaged. Jehovah, the God of Hosts, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, is the principal mover and conductor of the whole. By the influences of his spirit we are prompted to action. His precepts are our laws, and his provi-dence marks out the plan for our op-eration. Under Him, emperors and kings aspire to the honor of patron- ing an elevation from which they can look far down on crowns and thrones. The lords and nobles of the earth are abet-tors of the work. Statesmen and poli-ticians plead its sacred cause; not for the sake of gain, but because there is honor connected with it, which far transcends the honors which were ever gained in the field, or cabinet. This change of public feeling is not owing to caprice, but to the enlightening in-fluences of God's Holy Spirit; and as the nations of the earth improve, a higher value still, will be attached to virtuous action. Goodness alone will be called greatness, and honor ac-quired solely by benevolent exer-tion; and the names of Boudinot and Owen, will be cherished in the mind with increasing, and still increasing pleasure, while the names of cotem-porary presidents and kings shall be obliterated by time from the marbles on which they are engraved, and from the memories of men. Here, then, we see concentrated all that is honorable and glorious in design; consummate wis-dom and excellence in the means, and all that is dignified in character, both in heaven and on earth, engaged in action.

Now we will only ask, is it not dis-honorable to withhold your aid? By doing it, you say that the highest hon- or is of no value. You virtually pro-nounce that trifling, which the God of Heaven, and all the great, noble, and good of the earth, declare the most important. You would not presume, in respectable company, to oppose the cause; this you know would be ever disgraceful. But if you are not a member of the society, where do you stand? Is there a spot of neutral ground which you have found, between its friends and its enemies? Do you expect to escape both the honor of its friends and the ignorance of its ene-mies? There is no such spot—no such subterfuge. That which you call neu-tral ground, belongs to the enemy, and all who remain upon it, whatever may be their professions, are considered decided enemies. It cannot be other-wise, the cause belongs to that God who has said, "He that is not for me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad;" of that same God, whose curses fall on him that does no good, as well as on him who does amiss. The line of dis-tinction "between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not," is every day becoming more apparent. The one is known by their activity in doing good; from the other, in that they will do no good, we learn by ex-perience to look out for evil. It is wise for us to expect this, and to teach others to avoid him, as an indicator of woe, who will not relieve the woes of others. This salutary lesson the pious parent is now teaching his children, and it will be more faithfully taught, until in the streets you will see them keeping at a distance, which, for fear, they whisper, there goes a man who does not belong to the Bible Society.

EQUALITY.

Many people talk a great deal of equality. But while they are glad to have those above them levelled down, they would not, for the world here these below them levelled up.